

[illegible]

By Whitmore Brothers.

ATTORNEY—JOHN W. WHITMORE, 301 Main street, up stairs.

WINEY, W., DEALER IN BRANDIES, Wines, etc., 399 Bank avenue. m2t-3t

HARFARMER—J. J. BUTLER—Main street and St. Louis Parkers' Warehouse.

VARRANTE DEEDS FOR SALE LOW AT THIS OFFICE.

WHITMORE BROTHERS, STEAM JOINT PRINTERS, 13 Madison street.

M. C. ELLIS CARRIAGE SHOP, CO. per Second and Gayoso sts. ap1-t-18

WOOD CARVING, ORNAMENTAL, Terms Cash. 1st N. LaMoit, No. 117, up stairs, Gayoso Block. al-

PUBLIC LEDGER

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY

BY—William A. and Edwin Whitmore, Under the first style of

WHITMORE BROTHERS

No. 13 Madison Street.

The PUBLIC LEDGER will be served to its members by faithful carriers at TWENTY-FIVE cents per copy, in advance, or by mail, SIX DOLLARS per annum, or by express, \$6.00 per annum, in advance. The paper is published every afternoon except Sunday, and is sent to the public at all times acceptable rates of advertising.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Insertion.....	Cents per line
One Week.....	30 "
Two Weeks.....	50 "
Three Weeks.....	65 "
Four Weeks.....	80 "
One Month.....	2.50 "

Displayed advertisements will be charged according to the space occupied at above rates; being twice twelve lines of solid type to the inch.

Advertisements in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

To regular advertisers by the quarter, half, or whole column, we offer superior inducements, both as to rate of charges and manner of displaying their favors.

All advertisements should be marked with sufficient length of time they are to be published, or so marked, they will be inserted for one month, and thereafter accordingly.

Advertisements for real estate will be inserted in the PUBLIC LEDGER at same rates of news articles, anything below the mere announcements will be charged for at the rate of 20 cents per line.

Bills for advertising are due when completed and payable on demand.

"All letters, whether upon business or otherwise, must be addressed to

WHITMORE BROTHERS,
Publishers and Proprietors.

SUBLINE SPECTACLE.

Column of Fire One Thousand Feet in Height, and a Layer of Flame Fifty-two Miles Long.

A jet of lava of more stupendous proportions than any ever conceived of, or described by Mr. Coan, in the *Herald*, issued, of February, in his account of eruption of Manua Loa, on the island of Hawaii.

The eruption commenced near the summit of the mountain, and only five miles southeast of the eruption in P. M. For two days this summit crater down its burning floods along the steeper slope of the mountain, then slowly the volcano retired, and the great cone apparently ceased last. After ten-day hours the fusa was seen burst out of the eastern side of the mountain, about midway from the top to the base.

It would seem that the summit lava found a subterranean tunnel, forced way down the mountain, where it broke to a weak point, or meeting with obstruction, it burst up vertically, sending a column of incandescent lava nearly the value of our money. This fire jet was about 100 feet in diameter, and it sustained for twenty days and nights, rising in height from 500 to 1,000 feet, disgorgement from the mountain was often with terrible explosions, which shook the hills, and with detonations which were heard for forty miles. A column of liquid fire was an object surpassing brilliancy, of intense and grandeur. As the jet issued from the crater, it ascended higher and higher, until it reached higher and higher, it heated like fresh blood, deepening its color, until, in its descent, much of it rained the color of melted gold.

On a few days it had raised a cone some feet high around the burning orifice, as the showers of burning minerals in live torrents upon the cone, it became one vast heap of glowing coals, shining and glittering with molten metal, and giving off a volume of smoke in full blast. The struggles in forging the fiery masses, the upward force of the column, the force which raised 10,000 vertical feet, and the continuous back of thousands of tons of minuscule into the throat of the crater, over a cone of glowing coals one in circumference, was a sight to inspire awe and terror; attended with explosive shocks which seemed to rend the ribs of the mountain, and sound the alarm to the denizens and the spirits abroad. From this fountain, a river rewent leaping and rushing down mountain with amazing velocity, filling basins and ravines, dashing over precipices, and exploding rocks, until it reached the forests at the base of the mountain, where it burned its fiery way, consuming the jungle, evaporating the water of the streams and pools, cutting through the trees, and sending up clouds of smoke in lofty columns of fleecy white to heaven.

In Eastern Hawaii was a sheet of fire, and our night was turned into day, great was the illumination at night. One could read without a lamp, and, traveling and recreation might go on in the day time. Mariners at sea the light 200 miles distant. It was grotesquely displayed more magnificent and marvellous than was made by the glowing pillar as the vehement atmosphere for thousands of square miles was filled with a murky haze, through which the sunbeams shed a pale slightly light. Smoke, steam, gases, vapors, flinders—furnace or capillary or ventricles called Pele's—floated in the air, sometimes spreading like a fan, sometimes careering in currents upon the wind, or gyrating in ever changing colors in the folds of the storm. The point from which the fire issue, 10,000 feet making the cones of the sea, thus making the igneous a distinct object of observation in the whole eastern coast of Hawaii. During the eruption the writer made excursion to the source. After three of hard struggle in the jungle and fields, ridges and bills of bristling rock, he arrived near sunset at the field station. He might long he stood as the glowing pillar as the vehement would allow, listening to the start-explosions and the awful roar of molten columns, as it rushed upward, fell, and fell back in a fiery avalanche.

MEMPHIS, TENN

lanche which made the mountain tremble. It was such a scene as few mortals witnessed. There was no sleep for spectators. The fierce, red glare, the tremendous mutterings and struggles of the rapid explosions of gases, the noises and roar, the sudden and startle bursts, as of crashing thunder—all were awe-inspiring, and all combined to render the scene one of indescribable grandeur and terrible sublimity. Rivers of fire from the fountain fell about 35 miles, and stopped within miles of Hills. Had the fountain plumed days longer, it would probably have reached the shore.

What Would Be Done?

The Louisville Journal, in an article replying to a speech of General Palmer in the following speculations:

"Let us suppose that things drop without any definite settlement of 1869—that isn't far off, and will be ours, possibly, before we are ready for it—and the Republican party nominates General Sherman for the Presidency of the United States; the Democratic party nominates Gen. Grant for the same office. Gen. Grant and his party let us suppose electors in every State, according to the Constitution, and obtain a clear majority of votes in the Electoral College. Wouldn't they take it as a matter of course that he would in that case be bound to be sworn into the office of President and to enter upon the discharge of duties as such? Suppose, again, that Gen. Sherman and his party should succeed to appoint a Cabinet of States—say in twenty-five of them—and should receive only a minority of all the votes in the Electoral College—but a majority of the electoral votes—the twenty-five States in which the ticket was voted for—what then? At the first blush, we would naturally think that Gen. Sherman failed of an election having received only a minority of all votes in the Electoral College. Wouldn't the Republicans submit to the Government to appoint a Cabinet of States—say in twenty-five of them—and should receive only a minority of all the electoral votes in the Electoral College? And ought and must be sworn into office and administer the Government? He would Gen. Palmer stand in that case? Wouldn't each candidate contend that he had been legitimately elected, and announce opposition to his inauguration on reason to the Government?"

In that case, both candidates would be bound to go to Washington, backed by thousands of their armed followers, the supporters of each avowing their candidate should be sworn peaceably if he could or, forcibly if not.

Furthermore, let it be supposed that both of these candidates should be sworn in by Judges of the Supreme Court, surrounded by his precious guard at certain places in the District of Columbia—even outside of it, and that each should proceed to appoint a Cabinet and organize the Government, claiming authority, and denouncing all opponents traitors. Suppose a part of the representatives of the people from the different States should meet and recognize Gen. Grant and his Cabinet as the Government. What then should we do? What, then, should we do that we could have, but the beginning of such a Civil War as no man living even or heard of? Who could arbitrate whose authority would be recognized and respected?

It may be said that the present Administration being in power up to the 4th March, 1869, would decide between the two candidates, and that the one thus decided would be sworn in by the people's representatives. But, wouldn't the candidate thus chosen, whichever he might be, and his supporters denounce such a proceeding as unconstitutional, sheer usurpation, and not obligatory in law or equity? They would be almost certain to do so.

It might be hoped that Gen. Sherman and Gen. Grant would themselves, in extraordinary emergency contemplated, order to leave the land from the influence of horrors into which such a struggle would plunge it, arrange a compromise, and that one of them would give up his claims to the Presidency in interests of peace. Such a spectacle could indeed be sublime, and fill the whole civilized world with rapture and astonishment; but we have used distinguished names simply to represent possibilities and to illustrate our method. Neither of them might be able to do so. We need no uncompromising reactionaries, or two persons who would hesitate to overwhelm the country with the nameless agonies of internecine revolution to gratify the insatiate lust for power.

In the contingency we have supposed nothing could be predicted as to the army, because a part of the army might recognize one of the Presidents, one of the Congresses, or the Cabinet as lawful, while the rest of the army and navy might recognize the opposite ones. And thus, in whichever way we might, we should still be confronted by the frightful calamities of civil strife.

We appeal to the people of all sections and of all parties to take measures against this great, terrible affliction, and if it off in time. Remember the efforts for legitimacy in the Old World—remember the Wars of the Roses—remember the Wars of the Roses—remember poor, blood-red black flag Mexico; remember Central America; remember how our struggle came upon us while millions of people were crying and expecting peace and safety; remember the counsel of old men to "be aware of the entrance of quarrel," and see a quarrel as the allies would be; remember, I repeat, the wars of Germany, and warlike Italy. Tell politicians that, whatever they may or may not do, they settle this question before the next Presidential election.

Underwood.

From the New York World.

[There is a judge down in Virginia who has already given to an astonished world several extraordinary decisions. He says ought to be Underbrush, and ought to be cleared out at once. To wit, his name is Underwood, a piece is, but the Judge can't remember, and his name is Dick Baster. Underwood is Judge of the District Court in Virginia; and if he is an authority on "if and the court knows itself."

COMMERCIAL

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1908

she thinks she do, it am," why t' hopes that she do, ham? so many throughout the land when the proclamation was issued, a few days are suddenly and cruelly crushed now appears that, in uttering that nation, the President of the States was unfortunate enough altogether different views with its importance and efficiency from of Underwood, of the District of Virginia. Consequently, Judge wood, of the District Court of Va., has set aside the proclamation as of no account whatever. The re is revived. There is and can be no The Southern States are still in opposition to the Government of United States. Would that the before declaring peace through country, had only asked Judge wood, of the District Court of V if he might do it.

It seems that some time ago so booted or otherwise injured o treated one of the angelic beings under the new dispensation, f tied epithet at once tender and d tive—a "colored" boy. We q following from the record, let o ers should consider it a burlesq was tried before the protest Judge the Freedmen's Bureau, for ass and injuring a negro boy, and guilty, and sentenced to pay five dollars to the boy and to be oned till paid." It is easy to i sented, by the Freedmen's B sentenced person, however able the black-mail, would prefer iment, for some time anyhow.

The prisoner's name was Thon vin, and to prison he went. There was a refusal to obey the Free Bureau in paying the sum of five red dollars to "a colored boy." immediate friends, who were to sh money. It is probably one out of sand cases conceived, concocted complotely with a view to the

It is only one of many thousands the Civil Rights law will stimulate black-mailers to get up everywhere when the Peace Proclamation issued Mr. Javin's friends took adv of the habeas corpus, and brought prisoner before Judge Underwood that writ. Judge Underwood rem him to custody. He decided the proclamation did not apply to such He went further. "He held the time of year, in exercising judicially declared that the rebellion stined to exist. As long, therefore Texas is excepted, the writ could pply to such cases as that of Javin's ginal) even if the proclamation legal, which is boldly denied by s the ablest jurists," as quoth Under

Altogether, the best part of the performance is the statement of a print in Washington that the Javin was a "feeler," to be followed the time of year, in exercising judicially declared that the rebellion stined to exist. As long, therefore Texas is excepted, the writ could pply to such cases as that of Javin's ginal) even if the proclamation legal, which is boldly denied by s the ablest jurists," as quoth Under

This colored gentleman, occupying important official position, has at that he owns the capital, and t is the government of the United S Stanton was similarly impressed the verdict of the Supreme Court wood, of the District Court of Vir seems to be bitten by the mania.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

The Victim of a Seducer Drowns Her An Affixing Letter.

From the Richmond (Va.) Times, [Ib.]

Our readers will recollect that o day last the dead body of a white w clad in a shawl and bonnet, was floating in the dock at the foot York river railroad depot. At the of its recovery, the corpse, wh doubtless been imbedded in the weeks, was so much decompos swollen that recognition was impos and the verdict of the Surgeon's ar attributed the circumstant accidental drowning. Since then ter has been placed in our hands excites strong suspicion that the untate deceased was its author, and she subsequently committed suicide received from a female, who she had a woman boarder who peared very mysteriously about the it was written, and when her co searched this letter was found. The less wretch who could become so de as to betray an innocent woman fr paths of rectitude, and then forsak deserves a punishment, compared which the most tortuous agonies known of the days of the Inquisi would be the most refined. We ap the letter:

RICHMOND, VA., January 6.—H been led away from home by a less loved wife, and being dependent o come and take me home, or send the funds to do so with. I have patiently and gone in debt, till I can do so no longer, and have determined to commit that terrible self-murder. My bill has been called, and I said I would pay it this morn still relying on my betrayer to send a letter, telling me to meet him at appointed place, as he had promised to, and, pity me, my troubles grow. I have been bereft of my nearest, dearest friend—my mother. Oh, how that word sends a thrill th my heart, and yet to think and to that it is not to be called and ansy to any more in this world. I have her think that this man and I are ried, and that he was the best of bands. I would not for the world give her a moment's pain. I wri write her, and her joy, but now she poor. Oh! God, I am the most wre of human kind. My heart is break it will burst. I can truthfully say that lovely song.

"I have no mother now,
Still I am weeping."

Oh, how often have I thought of wept tears of bitterness! I am left alone, all alone, with no one to love do, and, pity me, my troubles grow to be it, and rather than commit a state than death itself, (as my sister admonishes me I will if I lives for longer. I will commit this awful

Even the very dregs of this poison
as nothing compared to the
have experienced for the
months. I forewarn all ladie
future against trusting heart
Ere long I will close this life
kind, pitying friend, pay me the
spect which I shall require on
All know what that is.

Adieu, and forever,
Inclosed in the same envelop
following, evidently addressed
lain who was the cause of all h
E - You might have so easily
this cruel deed, which I am
commit, and yet you were
hearted to do so. I did not
you. Please tell me why you
saken me before I die. I shal
pire then, and willing to go to
Ere you get this, though, I
poison to kill myself.

Your once devoted

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

LINDSEY & VREDENBURG

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING FIRE
COMPANIES:

Home Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - 3,750,000

S-curity Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000

PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE
either Fire, Marine or Hull, would
to call upon

LINDSEY & VREDENBURG
Before effecting Insurance elsewhere

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Memphis

H. A. LITTLETON.

H. A. LITTLETON & CO.

INSURANCE AGENTS

NINETY-THIRD STATEMENT
OF THE

Aetna Insurance Company
Hartford, Conn.,
JANUARY 1, 1891

Cash Assets.....\$4,067,770
Liabilities.....944,000
Nett Assets.....3,823,770

THIS VETERAN
16,000 FIRES,
STILL HARD AT WORK

BY AN

*Efficient organization of 4000
Underwriters, from Nova Scotia
California and Lake Superior
Mexico and the Gulf, har-
nizing the science of aver-
age with compensating
rates to the ad-
vancement of
the public
welfare.*

Flattering Testimonials
OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY
From the Insurance Department
STATE OF NEW YORK

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER TO THE

"The Aetna Insurance Company, of
one of the most successful Fire Insurance
panies of this or any other country."

"Connecticut Companies follow the
practices of the Aetna almost as care-
fully as they were embodied in statute law."

Again, pointing to errors of pri-
vate New York companies, the Aetna's
management and solid rules are called
attention thus:

"It still remains more a matter
than imitation in the insurance world."

"By what subtle alchemy has this com-
pany been enabled to turn its full-paid cap-
ital into a philosopher's stone?"

"The extraordinary events which
tinguish its unparalleled financial

The average losses per claim in this
State, at this period of the year, are

\$250,000.

The telegraph daily sounds startling
warning to all prudent persons.

DO NOT NEGLECT THE SECURE
RELIABLE INSURANCE

Policies issued without delay

H. A. LITTLETON (AND CO.)
278 Front Street

Ten Cents Per
 1866.
 NO
 INSURANCE
 48,000,000 DOLLARS
 OF PROPERTY
 Destroyed by
 Within the limits of the Union
 DURING THE YEAR
 SHOULD SUGGEST THE Necessity of good insurance to every man
 protect himself against the loss of
 the wake of fire.
 THE OLD
 PHOENIX
 Of Hartford
 Gives assurance to the public that
 any, of a wholesome and perman
 is strongly guaranteed by Phoenix
 \$410,613 31
 LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID
 year 1865, in a very marked and
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 paid here in bankable funds.
 Policies issued promptly by
 HERMAN FIELD
 Resident Agent,
 Office—No. 1 Madison
 UP STAIRS.
 Entrance on Front
 NEW TYPE
 CARDS, CARDS, CARDS, CARDS, CARDS, CARDS, CARDS, CARDS
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 NO. 13 MADISON
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Week.
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CARS
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1865,
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THIS INSTITUTION, ORGANIZED
1864, CONTINUES TO TRANSACT
Banking & Exchange
WILL RECEIVE
BUY AND SELL
Foreign and Domestic
Exchange,
Gold, Silver
and United States
Sells Exchange in
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ing cities of the United
will make Collections in
the places in the South
E. M. AVERY, Cashier
JOHN C. LANIER
ap10-ty1

TENNESSEE
NATIONAL
Designated Depository
—AND—
FINANCIAL
OF THE UNITED STATES
Does a General Bank
—AND—
Makes Collections in
On favorable Terms
MAIN STREET
Old Store of the
GEOR. R. BUTTER
J. B. HUTCHINGS
WALTER S. MORSE
ap1-17m

Memphis Insurance
Organized in 1852
Office—No. 22 1-2
DIRECTORS
J. J. MURPHY, Pres.
E. M. APPERSON,
J. T. FRANK,
F. M. CASH,
J. CUMMINGS JOHNSON,
of houses of Falls & Co.
JOHN
ho
GO
T. A.
of
207
F. M. C.
THIS INSTITUTION IS
receive Deposits, to buy and
on all the principal commere
make Collections on this city
points in this section,
Remittances promptly at
to Cash

PROFESSION
Eye, Throat
—AND—
LUNG DISEASE
DR. CREIGHTON
OFFICE HOURS FOR
these Specialties are
from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m.
and from 3 to 6 o'clock p.
m. Persons wishing Dr.
Creighton's services must
consult this arrangement.
Office in Drug Store, No.
14 Main Street, south of
Beal.
\$25—Fees for Professional
Dollars.

WM. H. MORSE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
—AND—
GENERAL CLAIM
Commissioner of De
Over Desoto Insurance Compa
MADISON STREET
ap5-3m
DR. D. S. JOHNSON
FORMERLY OF NEW
IS NOW PERMANENTLY
Memphis, Tennessee.
Office 210 Main street, Betw
Washington street
Where the Doctor can be con
sulted of a private nature.
Cures Guaranteed or
So call without delay.
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D. S. JOHNSON

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No. 308 Second St.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
OWEN SMITH
Importer of
METALLIC CASES AND
And manufacturer
Wooden and Rose
of ALLIGANS.
308, Northeast Cor. Second
and All orders for Undertak
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